

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL IN BIODIVERSITY**

Country	:	Jamaica
Project Title	:	Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan and Report to the CBD.
GEF Focal Area	:	Biodiversity
Country Eligibility	:	CBD Ratification: January 1995
GEF Financing	:	\$192,832
Government Contribution	:	In-kind staff and overhead
GEF Implementing Agency	:	UNDP
National Executing Agency	:	Natural Resources Conservation Authority
GEF Operational Focal Point	:	Ministry of Environment and Housing
CHM Focal Point	:	Institute of Jamaica
CBD Focal Point	:	Institute of Jamaica
Estimated Start Date	:	May 1998
Project Duration	:	12 months

I. BACKGROUND

Jamaica is located in the Greater Antilles about 145 km south of Cuba and 161 km west of Haiti. The third largest island in the Caribbean, Jamaica measures 235 km long and between 35 and 82 km wide with a total land area of 10,940 square kilometers. The island's topography consists of highland interior mountain ranges, limestone plateaus and hills, coastal plains and coastline.

Jamaica has a variety of ecosystems, the most significant being the mangroves and coral reefs of the coastal zones, the wetlands of the south coast, the dry and wet limestone forests, montane cloud forests, rainforests, and elfin woodlands.

A high level of endemism characterizes the biological diversity of Jamaica. Jamaica is home to about 3,200 flowering plants of which close to 900 are endemic (28%) and more than 600 species of ferns of which 14% are endemic. New plant species are being discovered continually. Between 1972 and 1982, forty-four new plant species were recorded. Recent studies list up to 511 species as being vulnerable to extinction, critically imperiled, or rare. A recent conservation assessment by the World Bank/World Wildlife Fund on the terrestrial ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean characterized the moist and dry forests of Jamaica as being endangered.

Jamaica's small size and its isolation from a large landmass support high levels of faunal endemism. Groups that possess high ratios of endemic species include birds (27:256), bats (4:23), lizards (20:24), and amphibians (15:19). The Jamaican iguana, once thought to be extinct, was recently rediscovered and the giant swallowtail butterfly, the largest species of the swallowtail family in the Americas, is found only in Jamaica. Several species of vertebrates and invertebrates are threatened or endangered.

Jamaica lies at the center of coral diversity in the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaican reefs represent a unique type of reef system in the tropical Western Atlantic with more than 52 species of reef-building corals occurring. The coastal zone supports dwindling populations of manatees and sea turtles both of which are under extreme threat, the manatee being on the verge of extirpation.

Law and Policy

The Government of Jamaica (GoJ) places a high priority on the conservation and sustainable use of its biodiversity resources. Jamaica is a party to the Convention on Biodiversity, the Montreal Protocol, CITES,

the Cartagena Convention, MARPOL73/78, and the UNFCCC. Jamaica is a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Jamaica began to lay the legal foundation for sustainable management of its natural resources with the passage of the Harbors Act of 1874 which prohibited the pollution of certain marine waters. Since then a comprehensive legal and institutional framework has been developed to address natural resources management issues. Fifty-two statutes have been identified as addressing environmental matters ranging from public health to land use. The key statutes impacting biodiversity conservation are briefly detailed below.

The Natural Resource Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act of 1991 empowered the NRCA with the function to "take such steps as are necessary for the effective management of the physical environment of Jamaica so as to ensure the conservation, protection, and proper use of its natural resources." The enactment of the NRCA Act was an effort to rationalize and prioritize environmental statutes. The NRCA Act requires environmental impact assessments to be filed by development projects being planned and implemented on the island. In addition, the NRCA amends existing environmental management laws as necessary to fulfill this mandate.

The Forest Act (1996) and the Forestry Land Use Policy (1996) outline the mandate of the Forestry Department to promote agroforestry, manage the forests on Crown Lands and forest reserves, develop forest management plans for lands under their purview, and to grant license and permits under the Act. The Wildlife Protection Act (1945) protects endangered species and endemic species, regulates the harvesting of wildlife and declares game sanctuaries and reserves. The Beach Control Act (1956) established the Beach Control Authority and regulates beach activities, the care of beaches and the declaration of protected marine areas. The Town and Country Planning Act (1958) established the Town and Country and Planning Authority to regulate the development of land island-wide. The Watershed Protection Act (1963) seeks to protect the ecological integrity of watersheds. The Water Act and Underground Water Act established water board and water courts and protects underground water resources. The Fishing Industry Act (1976) focused mainly on the licensing of fishermen and registering of fishing boats.

The following policies and acts are in various stages of development: 1) a National Land Policy to optimize land use; 2) a National Land Use Strategy and a National Physical Plan; 3) a comprehensive Draft Fisheries Act that incorporates research and development, conservation guidelines, adherence to and participation in international conventions and treaties, and local participation; 4) a Policy for the National System of Protected Areas to initiate management plans for priority areas and implement delegation of management; and 5) a mariculture policy to promote commercial culture of aquatic species and lessen pressure on fish stocks; 6) beach, coral reef and wetlands policies are being formulated.

Threats:

Despite the ongoing development of conservation and sustainable development programs in Jamaica, serious threats remain to its national biodiversity resources. Some of the most pressing threats to Jamaican marine biodiversity are the removal of mangrove forests, increasing sedimentation in bays and coastal areas from coastal erosion and degraded upland watersheds, increases in coastal development and human population, discharge of nutrient-rich waste into the sea, and overfishing. Jamaica's terrestrial ecosystems are under threats from deforestation due to forest clearing for agriculture, uncontrolled harvest of trees for fuelwood, yam sticks, and charcoal production, urban development, extractive industries particularly bauxite mining, and agroprocessing.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES and PROCESS DESCRIPTION

The objective of this Enabling Activity is to formulate a strategy for the protection and sustainable use of Jamaica's biodiversity in accordance with Articles 6 and 8 of the CBD, as well as prepare a plan of action for their implementation. The primary output will be the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Jamaica's first National Report to the Conference of the Parties of the CBD will also be prepared for submission.

The principal tasks of this project will be to: 1) conduct a comprehensive assessment of the existing information on biodiversity in Jamaica; 2) implement a participatory, strategic planning process and develop priorities for action in protecting Jamaica's biodiversity culminating in a NBSAP; 3) conduct a public information campaign to encourage participation in the strategic planning exercises; 4) prepare the first National Report for submission to the CoP.

Preparation of the NBSAP will follow a logical sequence of participatory steps in line with the sequence recommended in the WRI/IUCN/UNEP Guidelines. Project activities will begin with the convening of the first Steering Committee (SC) meeting. The meeting will be held to finalize project team TOR, workplan, and initiate stocktaking and assessment activities. A team of national consultants, led by a project Team Leader, will conduct an initial stocktaking and assessment of existing information. Using the results of this assessment, they will prepare a detailed draft strategy discussion paper. This draft will outline the present status in the country of key biodiversity resources and related sectors and define specific goals and objectives for the next five years covering a range of sectors including, economic development, forestry, fisheries, tourism, and protected areas. A planning workshop will be undertaken at the end of the stocktaking period in order to familiarize the project team and SC with the planning methodology to be utilized for the remainder of the project. At that point, the draft strategy will be considered and approved by the Steering Committee.

To ensure that stakeholders in even the more geographically remote areas of Jamaica are reached for their input at this stage, a series of eight (8) local-level consultations will be conducted. These consultations will be held to review the draft strategy paper, discuss possible goals and objectives, and develop strategies to achieve them. Envisaged to involve more than 400 participants in total, they will include NGOs, the private business sector, farmers, and local government officials. The inputs from the consultations will form the basis for developing a corresponding Action Plan and bringing the full NBSAP to fruition. During the course of each local consultation, the approximately 35 participants will nominate three or four people as representatives to attend the future, follow-on national consultation on the final draft of the NBSAP.

A campaign will be held throughout the planning exercise to inform the general public of Jamaica's commitments to the CBD, and the participatory nature of the formulation of the NBSAP. A public awareness campaign emphasizing Jamaica's biodiversity and high degree of endemism is considered vital as there is low awareness of biodiversity issues in Jamaica. The NRCA is now engaged in programmes targeting the school population, but there is a need to do a more general campaign to sensitize the wider public in biodiversity, threats to endangered species, etc. The campaign will be carried out by the NRCA through a series of posters, flyers, brochures and newspaper, TV and radio advertisements.

A second draft version of the full NBSAP will be prepared by the project team based upon the input from the initial consultations. This version will be reviewed by the SC and discussed at one national workshop (comprised of nominees from the first round of consultations). Input from these final consultations will be applied to the revision of the second draft into final draft form. The assistance of an international consultant is also requested at this stage of the project.

The Steering Committee will meet in Kingston as often as the Steering Committee deems necessary to address the following matters. The first meeting will be held: a) to provide necessary policy guidance; b) to

ensure that all the stakeholders are included in the planning process; c) to approve the work plan and corresponding benchmarks for the succeeding twelve months. Subsequent meetings will be held to review the draft strategy paper and to discuss the WRI/IUCN/UNEP guidelines and to consider the revision of the first draft and inclusion of a draft action plan following the local consultations. A final SC meeting will be held to consider and approve the final version of the strategy and action plan.

Targeted assistance in the area of planning processes will be required from an international consultant. This assistance is requested at key points along the project's timeline in order to facilitate the smooth, focussed implementation of the project. Those points are: 1) to assist with the start-up of project activities (TOR finalization, launching of stocktaking and assessment (1 week) ; 2) to conduct the planning methodology workshop at the end of the stocktaking and assessment period (2 weeks), and 3) to assist with drafting the NBSAP and organization of the national workshop (3 weeks).

III. OPERATIONAL CRITERIA

Coverage without duplication

The NBSAP will build on the materials produced by other, sectoral and multi-sectoral initiatives.

Some biodiversity-related information has been generated on Jamaica under the regional, Caribbean umbrella. These initiatives have produced varying degrees of information useful to this exercise and will be utilized. The Kingston Harbor project is under implementation. The project has been supported by the GEF as part of a regional international waters project. Jamaica has participated in a regional project (CEP-NET) supported by UNEP and the IDB to develop a regional coastal and marine information management and exchange system for the Caribbean.

On the national level, information generated by a range of initiatives related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization will be utilized. Jamaica has a number of national-level action plans for various biodiversity-related sectors. The National Environmental Action Plan (1997) provides specific action points for better managing Jamaica's environment. The NEAP calls for the strengthening of environmental legislation and its corresponding enforcement and implementation. The analysis of environmental issues as well as the goals and objectives set by the NEAP process will facilitate this EA's work in identifying gaps and developing opportunities for specific biodiversity conservation interventions. In fact, Jamaica has annually revised this NEAP since 1994. Each one of these revisions ('94-'97) will be utilized by the planning process. The PIOJ's "Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica"(ESSJ), an annual publication, will be a valuable reference tool. The Country Environmental Profile, developed with the support of USAID was completed in 1988 and is a valuable source of information from which the strategy and action plan will be developed. Marine research in Jamaica has been carried out by the UWI at the Discovery Bay and Port Royal Marine Laboratories. (Marine research was started in Port Royal in the 1890s by the Institute of Jamaica.) Visiting scientists have published several articles on work done at the Discovery Bay Marine Lab.

CIDA is currently supporting four environment-related projects. The Environmental Action Programme (ENACT) is building institutions for environmental management within the public, private, and non-profit sectors. CIDA is working with the Forestry Division on a forestry rehabilitation project entitled "Trees for Tomorrow." The project is intended to bolster the technical capacity of the Forestry Division and strengthen the operational units of the Division throughout the country. CIDA is funding "The Green Fund" as a source of sustainable support for environmental action at the community level.

Jamaica has been working with USAID on several biodiversity-related initiatives. In the early 1990s USAID supported the Protected Areas Resources Conservation (PARC) project which, among other things, conducted a survey of priority biodiversity areas in Jamaica and set up a National Park Trust Fund for national parks. Information generated by this project (maps, species lists) will be fully utilized. The data is

stored at the Conservation Data Centre which is now housed in the Department of Life Sciences at the Mona Campus of the UWI. More recently, USAID has supported the DEMO project to strengthen the capacity of public and private environmental organizations to manage Jamaica's natural resources island-wide. Other projects include a coastal water quality project and a sustainable tourism project.

The European Union is working with the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust to restore and maintain habitat in the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park. In addition, the EU is supporting a project with a local NGO to establish a marine park and protected area in Negril. The World Bank is supporting two energy sector development projects. The Nordic Development Fund, in collaboration with the IDB, is supporting watershed management study to develop management strategies and actions in five watersheds. This project should provide valuable input related to conserving biodiversity through sustainable agriculture. The IDB is also supporting a South Coast Sustainable Development Study.

Jamaica's UNDP-supported Capacity 21 program has begun with the establishment of a National Sustainable Development Council. The Forestry Department, with the assistance of UNDP, developed a National Forestry Action Plan to rehabilitate, protect, and manage forest resources for multiple uses. In addition, UNDP is supporting a watershed management project to develop information baselines for management and restoration.

The OAS/GEF is supporting a programme in CARICOM countries on Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change. In Jamaica this will support, among other activities, an inventory of coastal resources and coral reef monitoring.

The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) was established in 1993 under a debt swap arrangement between the GoJ and the GoUSA. The mission of the EFJ is to assist NGOs through grant funding to develop and manage Jamaica's natural and human resources. The EFJ was created to promote and implement activities designed to conserve and manage Jamaica's natural resources in the interest of sustainable development and to encourage the improvement of child survival and development on the island.

There are a number of NGO supported projects throughout Jamaica with respect to biodiversity management. The National Environmental Societies Trust (NEST) is an umbrella NGO organization that coordinates NGO projects working with community groups and Government on ecosystem management, upland agriculture, ecotourism, and appropriate technology. In summary, a number of initiatives, (past and present) have or will yield valuable information to be utilized by this biodiversity planning initiative. However, none have taken a comprehensive, strategic approach to biodiversity conservation in Jamaica. This Enabling Activity proposes to do this.

IV. TIME PLAN and SEQUENCING

The project will follow the sequence recommended in the WRI/UCN/UNEP Guidelines. Activities will start in May 1998 and will last for twelve (12) months. The project will be implemented according to the following timetable with specific outputs in bold letters.

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOR finalized, Steering Committee Mtng to kick-off project	X											
Stocktaking and Assessment/development of draft strategy paper	X	X	X									
Steering Committee Meeting to assist in TOR and work plan development												
Planning workshop held/Steering Committee (SC) meets to consider WRI guidelines			X									
Interim National Report to the CoP submitted		X										
National Report to the CoP submitted												X
First draft of national biodiversity strategy completed.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Initiation of public awareness initiative				X								
Dissemination of draft Strategy for discussion				X	X	X						
Local consultations held to discuss goals and objectives.					X	X						
Draft strategy revised and action plan developed per input from consultations								X				
Draft NBSAP completed/SC meets to consider draft NBSAP									X			
Draft of the NBSAP disseminated to stakeholder nominees from first round of local consultations in preparation for national consultation on final version.									X			
National consultation held with nominated representatives from previous local consultations.										X		
Final SC meeting held – NBSAP Finalized										X	X	
Cabinet approval received and document submitted to the CBD Clearing House Mechanism				X	X						X	X

V. BEST PRACTICES

The methodology for the implementation of the project is based on the "Guidelines for Country Study on Biological Diversity" (UNEP, 1993), the "Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity" (IUCN, 1994), and the "Guidelines for Preparing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans" (WRI-IUCN-UNEP). The GoJ will follow the best practice criteria as contained in the "Enabling Activity Operational Criteria" document.

VI. PROJECT FINANCING

Activities	Product	+	Process	=	Total (US \$)
Stocktaking and Inventory of Existing Information	25,600				\$25,600
- 4 nat'l consultants (6 p/m) ¹	22,100				
- international consultant (1 wk) ²	3,000				
- documentation	500				
Identification and Analysis of Options	31,000		67,000		\$98,000
- 3 nat'l consultants (15 p/m) ³	28,000		28,000		
- 1 int'l consultant (2 weeks)			6,000		
- planning workshop			2,000		
- Consultations (8 @ \$2,000 each)			16,000		
- Public Information Campaign			15,000		
- Travel/misc	3,000				
Preparation of a Strategy and Action Plan	26,600		24,000		\$50,600
- 2 national consultants (7 p/m) ⁴	12,600		14,000		
- 1 int'l consultant (3 wks)	10,000				
- National Consultation			10,000		
- Publication/Dissemination	4,000				
Preparation of First National Report					\$5,200
- national consultant (1 p/m)	4,200				
- Preparation, publication	1,000				
Sub-Total					\$179,400
Coordination/Management (3% of subtotal)					5,382
Clearing-house Mechanism (see Annex B)					8,050
TOTALS					\$192,832

¹ 1 senior consultant for 3 months @ \$4,200/mo, 1 junior consultant for 1 month @ \$3,500/mo, and subcontract for 2 months w/UWI for \$6,000 total)

² Based upon UNOPS standard figure of 1 international consultant month (including DSA, transportation, and fees).

³ 1 senior consultant 5 months @ \$4,200/mo, 2 junior consultants for 10 months @ \$3,500/mo)

⁴ 1 senior consultant 3 months @ \$4,200/mo, 1 junior consultant for 4 months @ \$3,500/mo)

VII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Appropriate government agencies, as well as NGOs, will play key roles in the implementation of this project, serving on the SC, contributing specific information, and helping to define objectives, and actions. The seven governmental entities responsible for on-the-ground biodiversity conservation and management are: the Ministry of Environment and Housing (MOEH) through its Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA); the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining (MAM) through its Forestry Department (FD) and Fisheries Division (FD); the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), and the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ). In addition, Jamaica is developing a system whereby protected areas are being and will be managed in partnership with non-governmental agencies based upon a contractual agreement between the respective NGO and the NRCA. Currently, two NGOs have contracts: the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDT) and the Montego Bay Marine Park Trust (MBMPT).

The Ministry of Environment's NRCA is the statutory and regulatory body with a national board, responsible for developing multi-sectoral, collaborative biodiversity conservation programmes and activities that will ensure the conservation of biodiversity within and outside of protected areas through its Environmental Management, Regulatory and Compliance and Public Education, Information and Outreach Divisions. These responsibilities include management of marine and terrestrial protected areas, coastal zone management, watershed management and promulgation and enforcement of environmental regulations. MOAM's FSCD is responsible for management of the 300,000 hectares of state forest lands. MOAM's Fisheries Department is responsible for managing Jamaica's marine resources in conjunction with the NRCA. The Ministry of Finance and Planning's PIOJ is the main planning arm of the GOJ. The PIOJ coordinates the planning activities for the development of Jamaica, and coordinates programmes and projects to facilitate their implementation. The IOJ is the home of the Jamaica's Natural History Museum as well as the Clearinghouse Mechanism Focal Point. As such, the IOJ plays an active role in determining the best way for Jamaica to meet its international obligations. NGOs play an important role in biodiversity management in Jamaica and this role is likely to grow. Currently, The MBMPT has a three-year management agreement of the Montego Bay Marine National Park. The JCDT has a three-year management agreement with the GOJ for management of the Blue and John Crow Mountain National Park.

In addition, other institutions play a role in providing information related to biodiversity management in Jamaica. Those institutions are: the University of the West Indies (UWI) through the Department of Life Sciences, the Conservation Data Center (CDC), the Centre for Marine Studies (CMS), and the Center for Environment and Development (UWICED). Office of the Prime Minister harbors environmental advisors related to land-use policy and science and technology. The National Commission on Science and Technology advises the Prime Minister's Office on technical and scientific issues related to biodiversity management (e.g. intellectual property rights).

The Steering Committee (SC) for this enabling activity will be comprised of representatives from these government institutions in addition to representatives from the non-governmental and private sector. The Committee will be comprised of representatives of the following institutions and organizations: 1) MOEH, 2) NRCA, 3) MOAM, 4) Ministry of Finance, 5) Private Sector Organization of Jamaica, 6-8) representatives from the three NGO focal groups of NEST 9) UWI, 10) JAMPRO, 11) the IOJ, 12) UWICED, 13) the Office of the Prime Minister, 14) and the National Commission on Science and Technology, 15) PIOJ, 16) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 17) the Forestry Department, 18) the Fisheries Division. Other interests and institutions will also be represented on the SC on an as needed basis.

As the executing agency for the GOJ, the NRCA will serve as Project Coordinator. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the oversight of the implementation of the project and serve as the liaison between the SC and a team of up to (4) four national consultants to be led by a national consultant Project Team Leader. Day-to-day project management authority will be delegated to the Project Team Leader, who will be

responsible for planning, management, and completion of all project activities with the assistance of other national consultants. National consultants and NGOs, working in close coordination with government staff, will undertake most of the project's activities. An international consultant will be required for the biodiversity planning methodology familiarization and for advising on the preparation of the first and final drafts of the strategy and action plan.

VIII. PREPARATION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL REPORT

An interim report will be finalized, following the guidelines provided by the CoP, in time for the next Conference of Parties in 1998. A full national report will be completed by the middle of the project period.

Annex A: ACTIVITY MATRIX:

Enabling Activity	Output	Capacity Inst'l Strength	Building Training	Public Particip	Notes
Stocktaking and Assessment - biodiversity & biological resources - cross sectoral issues - policy and regulatory framework - institutional and human capacity - analysis of root causes of BD loss - technologies for conservation and sustainable use - activities with adverse impacts - existing measures and programmes - preliminary statement of objectives - identification of gaps - assessment of existing needs	X (CEP, PARC) X X, (NEAP, ESSJ) X, (CIDA, AID) X, (PARC) X X X X X (NEAP) X (NEAP)				1
Identification and Analysis of Options to meet the Objectives of the CBD - strategies for conservation - strategies for sustainable use - strategies for benefit sharing Planning and Preparation of a Strategy and Plan - national strategy - national action plan	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	2
Preparation of first National Report - first national report	X				
Clearing-house - in-country assistance - to facilitate use of clearinghouse	X X		X		

Legend: x = activity undertaken by the project

- 1) **Stocktaking and Assessment:** Each one of the subject headings under stocktaking and assessment has been addressed at least in part by one or more existing initiatives and documents. However, no overall assessment of existing information on Jamaica's biodiversity resources has been conducted. The existing "pieces" -- the information existing in the project documentation and existing strategies and action plans -- will be effectively utilized to produce an overall assessment.

In doing so, this enabling activity will draw upon on disparate studies and research papers published in Jamaica and internationally. The Country Environmental Profile (CEP), the documentation produced by the PARC project, the draft National Forestry Action Plan, the National Environmental Action Plans from 1994-1997 (NEAP), related project documentation from projects described in section III, and other studies, reports and journal articles will be effectively utilized with regard to the different sub-points under stocktaking and assessment. UNDP-Jamaica has a package of these reference materials for the use of the project team.

- 2) **Identification and Analysis of Options:** Familiarization and local participation. Work will be conducted in such a way as to build capacity while implementing the activities and producing the outputs. Strategies for conservation,

sustainable use and benefit sharing will be developed drawing upon existing insights from existing material and most importantly through stakeholder commentary and participation. Since the EA will be a process driven activity, the local consultations will provide a forum for the participation of a broad cross section of society, thereby strengthening the link between national policy and local implementation. The SC and consultants will be familiarized with the WRI/IUCN/UNEP guidelines and methodologies by way of a 2-day planning workshop as well as on-the-job familiarization in participatory methodologies as provided by an international consultant.

ANNEX B: Clearing House Mechanism Equipment Request
Group I-A

Items	Requested Funding
Hardware (Desktop PC)	US\$3,500
Software (Internet Browsers, etc.)	1,000
Modem	350
Recurrent Access Costs to Internet Service Provider (for one year)	1,500
Technician set-up fees	700
Internet and E-mail training	1,000
Total	US\$ 8,050

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TEL: 212 906 6998

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THE PLANNING INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA



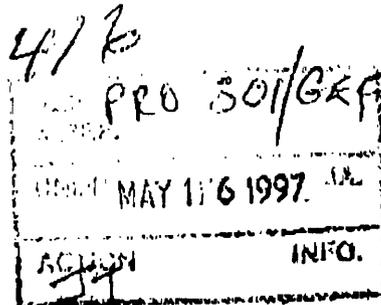
ANY REPLY OR SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE
TO THIS COMMUNICATION SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
P.O. BOX 834, KINGSTON

Telephone: 067-3688-92
967-3049-50
Telex: 3529 PLAN JAM JA
Facsimile (809) 967-3880

8 Ocean Boulevard
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(The Entrances are on Orange Street.)

1997 May 13

Mr. Joachim von Braunmehl
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
1-3 Lady Musgrave Road
KINGSTON 5



Dear Sir:

**Re: Assistance in the Preparation of Jamaica's
National Biodiversity Strategy/Action Plan**

The Government of Jamaica wishes to prepare a national biodiversity strategy and action plan as soon as possible. We have also been in touch with Mr. Jan Jansen who has informally treated with this matter with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

The Government of Jamaica, through the Planning Institute of Jamaica, would greatly appreciate if the services of a consultant could be made available to assist in the preparation of the National Strategy and Action Plan.

We look forward to your favourable consideration of our request and stand ready to provide any information necessary to advance this process.

Sincerely,

Winston Anderson
for Director General

c.c. Ms. Leonie Barnaby, Director of Environment
Ministry of Environment & Housing

Mr. Franklyn McDonald, Executive Director
Nat'l. Resources Conservation Authority

